

Return of Archbishop Spalding—Ecclesiastical Reception.

The Most Rev. M. J. Spalding, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Baltimore, who has for six months past been in Europe, in response to the invitation of Pope Pius IX. to participate in the ceremonies of canonizing certain Saints, at St. Peter's in Rome, about three months since, arrived here from New York on Saturday evening, accompanied by Rev. Thomas Foley, D. D., and Rev. James Gibbons. In anticipation of his return, an announcement was made a few days since that a formal ecclesiastical reception would be given to him yesterday morning at the Cathedral, and, in consequence, that spacious edifice was densely thronged at an early hour of the morning with the laity. At 10:30 A. M. a procession, composed of about seventy clergymen and seminarians, in black cassocks and white surplices, preceded by the Archbishop's cross and sanctuary vase, left the rear door of the Archbishop's residence, followed by Archbishop Spalding, clothed in rich vestments of white and crimson, and accompanied by the Very Rev. Dr. Coakley, Vicar-General, as Assistant Priest, and Rev. Dr. Thomas Foley and Rev. James Gibbons as Deacons of Honor. The procession, chanting as it moved along, passed around through the side yard of the Cathedral to the main entrance and passed up the centre aisle, the orchestral choir playing a march composed for the occasion by Professor J. H. Rosewald. The clergy took their positions in the sanctuary, and the chanting of hymns directed by the Archbishop took his seat in the Archbishop's chair.

At the conclusion of the chanting, Rev. Dr. Charles I. White, from the topmost step of the high altar, welcomed the Archbishop to the bosom of his flock from the capital of the Christian world. Upon the occasion of his departure they were apprehensive that his bodily infirmities would prove obstacles to his plans for the greater glory of the Church with which he had been inspired; but they were gratified to find that he had returned with renewed health and inspiration to enter upon his high duties. These were not feelings of fulsome admiration, but were truthfully applied because of his record of devotedness to religion and the extension of the influence of the holy Church. He had proved a wise and faithful servant of the Most High, and his wisdom, energy, and moderation in the management of affairs since he had reached the Archbishop's dignity, had been a source of much good to the Church. The light of his genius in the indication of the Catholic faith and the spread of Catholic education and literature had extended his name over Christendom, and he hoped he might be spared many years to preside over his flock, and, in the fullness of years and honors, he might be admitted where the crown of everlasting glory awaited him.

The Archbishop replied, addressing his brethren of the clergy and his children of the laity, returning heartfelt thanks for the cordiality of this greeting, with the form of which he was the more pleased because it was conformable to the ritual. He did not admit the justice of the eulogies which were spoken for him; he was unworthy of them; but accepted them as a testimonial of friendship and esteem, and would endeavor to carry on the good work, the foundation of which had been laid by men the latchet of whose shoes he was unworthy to loose, and would strive to merit the co-operation of the clergy and laity. Were God's patriarchy like that of his friends, he would tremble lest when he thought of the dread account he had to render in the Judgment day. His intention and desire was to stand on the side of the clergy and their efforts for the extension and benefit of the Church, and he desired no brighter or better destiny than theirs.

Mass then proceeded, with Rev. Dr. Charles I. White as celebrant, Rev. P. Murphy as deacon, Rev. M. Fitzgerald as sub-deacon, and Rev. James McElroy as master of ceremonies. At the end of the "Gospel" the Archbishop gave some account of his journey to Rome and of the great celebration, saying that this eighteenth centennial commemoration of the death of St. Peter and St. Paul partook of a human and divine sublimity in its inception and execution. One object of it was the canonization of twenty-five or twenty-six Saints, nineteen of whom were canonized in the sixteenth century by the Huguenots; another was a shepherd girl in France; two religious women; the founder of the Passionist Fathers, and St. Leonard, of Port Maurice. Canonization meant the proclamation by the Church of the sanctity of certain individuals. Another object, and probably the primary one, was the rallying around the two hundred and sixty-second successor of St. Peter the Catholic world and hierarchy, to break forth in one song of triumph that the Church which was built on a rock had been guided by Divine promise. With the Church which the Roman Empire had persecuted for 300 years, and which had seen dynasties go to dust, the truth of God had advanced, illustrating and showing the permanency of the Church and the me of Pontius Pilate. The execution of this celebration was shown in the fact that there was no common language; those present were simply invited by the Pope, at a very critical period in his life and history, and their hearts bounded with joy at the invitation and beat in sympathy with the man who had conceived it. There were 500 bishops present, 452 signatures having been put to the address of the Pontiff; 15,000 priests, 8000 of them French, and there were representatives from every clime on which the sun shone. The procession occupied two hours in passing into the city, and there were from 75,000 to 100,000 persons present, and it was not filled. There were 10,000 lights, besides illuminated figures, coats of arms, etc. But greater than all was the catholicity and unity of the assemblage; there was no confusion of tongues; a fact which showed the Church was born of God; they were of one heart, soul, mind, and feeling of admiration for the Saints, and filial love to the chair of St. Peter, and the worldly head of the Church of God. He stated, among other incidents, that St. Paul was beheaded at the three-mile stone from Rome. His head bounded three times, and where it laid a spring of living water gushed forth, and exists to this day.—Balt. American, 21st.

The Gaines Estate—Death of Mrs. Gaines' Aunt.

The New Orleans Republican says:—"The death of Madame Sophie Despain, nee Carriere, at Blois, at the advanced age of one hundred and ten years, has added another feature of interest to what the United States Supreme Court has decided to be the most remarkable suit ever brought to trial in this country. Madame Despain was born in 1757, when Louisiana was held by France, and her name will long be remembered in connection with that of her sister, Zulime Carriere. "It was while under Madame Despain's care that Zulime, when thirteen years of age (1766), and already celebrated in New Orleans for her beauty, was married to Des Granges, a French nobleman, who soon after subsided into a bar-keeper or stymp maker. Some years after Des Granges proved to have been married, and about the same time the attachment sprang up between her and Daniel Clark, a Congressman, the and speculator, and foremost man of his time. The attachment resulted in a marriage, according to Madame Sophie Despain and another sister, according to all, in the birth of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines. "Mrs. Despain, in her evidence in the Gaines case, testified that she was present when the marriage ceremony was performed in Philadelphia—present as a third sister—and it was upon their evidence that the alleged ceremony used for the priest who officiated subsequently went to Ireland, the church was burned down, and the record destroyed. What was added still more to the complication of the case was that Zulime Carriere de Grange Clark was subsequently united to Dr. Gardette, and this during the lifetime of Clark. "As Mrs. Gaines' legitimacy depended upon the validity of Clark's marriage, the strain of the whole case turned upon the evidence of Madame Despain. To test her veracity the evidence of some thirty-five or forty witnesses was taken, who had known her while residing in this city, in Blois, Havana, Florida, and Spanish America. But the answers were in her favor, and the interpretation given in the bewildering facts of this case by the last decision of the Supreme Court, her statements were taken as correct, and an estate now valued at

\$15,000,000 was adjudicated to her niece, Mrs. Gaines, admitted fifty years after the making of the will, thirty years after the commencement of the suit, after six appeals to the Supreme Court, and when the original suit had been divided into five hundred separate actions against subsequent possessors of Clark's estate. "Madame Despain, though living for more than a century, and though involved three-fourths of that period in the troubles of her sister, did not, after all, live to see the termination of the suit, and a letter from her to the contest, a year ago, yielded by Mr. Shedd during the recent war of the contested property has yet been recovered by its litigant claimant."

MEDELSSOHN AND HAYDN.

Haydn's Account of His Own Life.

The London house of Longmans has published the Lady Wallace's translation of "Letters of Distinguished Musicians from London to Scotch Collections." The letters of Gluck, Haydn, P. G. Bach, Weber, and Mendelssohn form the contents of this volume. The letters from Mendelssohn have not before been published. In one of them he says—"It may possibly be connected with my individuality, that in artistic works which have once captivated me, I cannot bear the slightest alteration, and I have had much controversy with musicians on this very subject; but it is a feeling I cannot conquer."

A letter from Haydn, addressed to a young lady, gives a short and simple sketch of his own life. It is followed by a biographical sketch taken from the Vienna Journal of Fashion for May, 1865, to which it was contributed by a correspondent who said that he had taken it down "from the lips of the simple-minded patriarch himself." Its recollections include more detail than is given in the letter, and some of it is very interesting:—"Haydn's father, a poor common wheelwright, had learned to play the harp during his traveling years at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. On Sundays it was his custom to play over his songs, while Haydn's mother sang them. Even now (1865), seventy-two years after wards, Haydn still knows almost all the songs by heart. As a child of five years, our Seppel (little Joseph) used to sit beside his parents, and, taking a piece of wood in his right hand, scrape away at his left shoulder, pretending to play the violin. A schoolmaster from the neighborhood, the town of Haimburg, a distant relation of Haydn, was once present by chance at a concert of this kind, and observed that little Joseph marked the time with great exactness. This seemed a good omen, and he advised the father to devote his boy to music. The father, who greatly venerated the Church, earnestly wished to consecrate his son to that calling, and to learn music was one of the first steps towards it. In his needy condition he could not, however, afford to spend much on the education of his children. The more, then, was he rejoiced when the school rector of Haimburg took the little six-year old Joseph with him, to instruct him in his school. Here Haydn was taught to read and write; he also received religious instruction, and applied himself to learn singing, the violin, the kettle-drum, and other instruments. He used to say that he had cause to thank his schoolmaster, now in his grave, for having made him begin so many different things, though he got more instruction from him. "Haydn had been about two years in Haimburg when the Court-Capellmeister Reutter, who also directed the music of St. Stephen's Church in Vienna, came to visit his friend the dean, in Haimburg. Reutter told the dean that he must try to replace some of his former choir boys, who were beginning to lose their voices, and that he was in search of new ones. The dean proposed little Haydn, at that time eight years old, and Reutter immediately sent for him and his schoolmaster. Haydn, according to the custom of the day, and for the sake of cleanliness, wore a bob wig, and his dress was as poor as possible. 'I was a queer little urchin,' says Haydn himself. There happened to be some cherries on the dean's table; the scanty fed Haydn could not take his eyes off them. Reutter, who observed this, gave him several handfuls in his hat, and made him sing some Latin and Italian songs, the meaning of which Haydn did not in the least understand. Reutter seemed satisfied, but asked him if he could execute a shake? 'No,' answered Haydn; 'nor can my cousin here either.' The schoolmaster looked annoyed, and Reutter burst out laughing. Reutter then asked him how to press his tongue against his teeth, and gave him many other hints. Haydn imitated him, and succeeded at the third attempt. 'You shall remain with me,' said Reutter; and thus Joseph Haydn, at the age of eight, became a chorister boy in St. Stephen's Church in Vienna. "Here he was instructed by first-rate teachers in singing and in different instruments, as well as in the theoretical part of music. He also heard a great many fine musicians, and his own memory was already so fertile that he even attempted eight and sixteen part composition. "At that time," says he, "I thought it was all right if the paper was well filled. Reutter gave me many a hearty scolding for my unripe productions, and lectured me for attempting sixteen-part composition; but I did not even understand ten-part composition." When Haydn was sixteen, he received his discharge from the choir of St. Stephen's Church, his voice having given way. He contrived to maintain himself, though poorly enough, during a succession of years in Vienna. He lived in a sixth story, and his room in the garret had neither stove nor window; in winter his breath froze on his coverlet, and the water that he fetched himself from the spring in the morning for washing was frequently changed into lumps of ice before his arrival in these elevated regions. Haydn gave lessons, and played in orchestras, by which he earned something, but his poverty estranged him from other people, and his sole happiness consisted in an old woman who composed for his genius would not let him rest. He gave lessons in singing and playing to a certain Fraulein Martine, a connection of Metastasio (the celebrated poet), and in return he boarded with her gratis for three years. Subsequently he removed to the Vorstadt. At this period he received sixty guildens a year for conducting the music at the 'Brothers of Mercy,' in the Leopoldstadt, which obliged him to be in church at 8 o'clock in the morning on Sundays and feasts; at 10 o'clock he played the organ in Count Haugwitz's chapel, and at 11 o'clock he sang in St. Stephen's church, this religious service being paid by seventeen Kreuzers."

Irish Periodical Literature.

Dr. R. Madden has published in London the first two volumes of a "History of Irish Periodical Literature." He proposes to trace the origin and progress of this class of publications from the end of the seventeenth century to the middle of the nineteenth. The published volumes are chiefly devoted to a history of Irish pamphlets and newspapers. The third, which will complete the work, will contain a history of Irish magazines and reviews, periodical essays and miscellanies. The first book printed in Ireland was of Common Prayer, in Dublin in 1551. The first ever printed in the Irish language was an alphabet and catechism, translated from Latin and English by John O'Keorney, and struck off from the Dublin types at the cost of a philanthropic merchant named Ouseley. In the house of Ouseley's son the first New Testament in the Irish tongue was printed. The first newspaper was printed in Dublin in 1765—"The Evening Post, or The Post Master." This lasted ten years, and was followed by the Dublin Gazette, or Weekly Gazette, published in 1770, and the Dublin Evening Post, in 1772. George Faulkner printed the Country Gentleman. Then came a journal, the Most Important Advice, remarkable for its "sensational" accounts of murders, robberies and shocking accidents.

The Ex-King of Hanover is to receive the sum of \$12,000,000 in specie, from the Prussian Government, for his private claims in Hanover.

The number of students in the Michigan University is larger than that of any similar institution in the country. There are five hundred in the Law School alone.

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867. NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET, HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET, 500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

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EXCURSIONS. FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF HOUR—On and after WEDNESDAY, October 23, the steamer ELIZA HANCOCK will leave for dock, second wharf above Arch Street, Philadelphia, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington, Del., at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. L. W. BURNS, Captain.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 23, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARKLE will run as follows: Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. Return to Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Stepping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

TO RENT. TO LET—DOUBLE OFFICES IN SEVENTH street, above Chesnut. Apply to CHARLES RHODES, No. 38 S. SEVENTH street. 10 17 6*

BROWN'S PATENT COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER. With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 30-on tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address WILLIAM F. SCHEBLE, No. 49 S. THIRD street, Philadelphia. 9 27 17

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REDUCED PRICES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, NO. 922 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST. 8 24 10th 2m

J. G. FULLER, NEW YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Swan Island, Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH street (west side). This old and well-known Company, the largest of its kind in the world, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared with the most extensive and improved machinery, to dye, cleanse, and finish in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods. Garments cleaned by our new French process without being ripped. 12 17 10th 2m

DRY GOODS. MARKET AND NINTH. COOPER & CONARD. CLOAK ROOM. Black Beaver Sacs, Velvet Sacs, Lyons Silk Velvet, Fancy Beaver Cloaks, Water-Proof Cloaks, Velvet Cloaks made to order. Opera Cloaks made to order.

SHAWLS. 1000 Woolen, Square, and Long Shawls. Lowest prices on Shawls for years. Black Thibet Shawls, best makes. Broche Shawls, filled centres. Paisley Shawls, fine assortment. Scarlet and Black Centres.

90 CENT POPLINS. 50 cent good quality French Poppins, \$1.00 extra good French Poppins. Golden Browns, Ambers, Bismarks. Blues, Greens, Modes, Garrets, etc. Magnificent Poplin Stock.

65 CENT ALPACAS. Best for the Money in Town. 75 cent Black Poplin Alpaca. Super Stock Poplin Alpaca. 50 cents auction lot Poplin Alpaca. [9 7 10th] 75 cents auction lot Poplin Alpaca, worth 87 cents.

CLOAKINGS. WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF LADIES' CLOAKINGS, WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF FANCY CASSIMERES, COATINGS, AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

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FLANNELS. REAL WELSH FLANNEL. SHAKER FLANNEL. SWANNIN FLANNEL, VERY SOFT AND HEAVY. ENGLISH UNSHINKABLE FLANNEL. FERRISIAN FLANNEL, SILK WARP. BALLADVALE AND OTHER DOMESTIC FLANNELS. DOMET AND GAUZE FLANNEL. RED AND GREY FLANNELS. FANCY SACQUE FLANNELS. CANTON FLANNELS. A full assortment now received and for sale by SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON, 10 15 10th 2m NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST. GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO. Invite attention to their first-class stock of LACES AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, EDGES, VEILS, ETC. To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON. They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS, AT 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice. *MOR CHENIG

BLANKETS. The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of Superior Quality Blankets, All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use. ALSO, CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS, And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON, House-Furnishing Dry Goods, 10 15 10th 2m NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

CLOTH HOUSE. SNODGRASS & CO., NO. 24 SOUTH SECOND STREET, COMPLETE STOCK OF Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres, FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR. WE HAVE NOW IN STORE OUR FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS OF LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS, IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS. ALSO, VELVETEENS FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND SUITS. [10 11 10th 2m]

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